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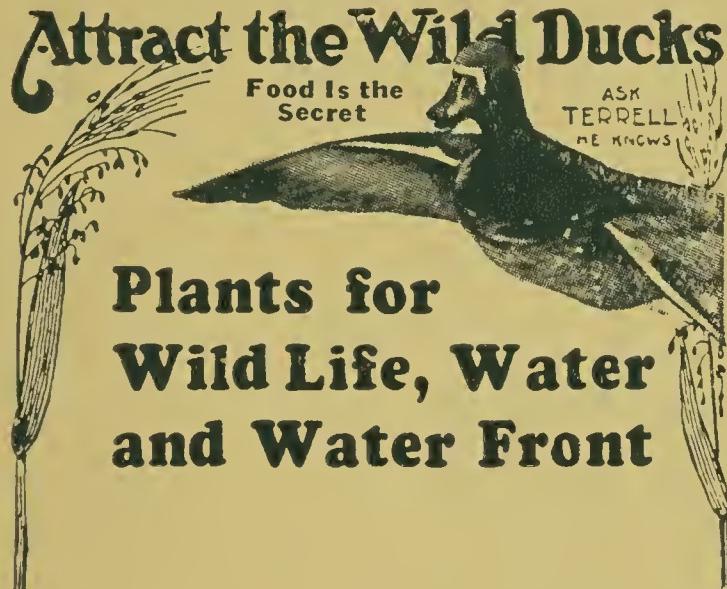


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TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES,  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.





# FOOD IS THE SECRET!

*"Food maintains all life"*



you could follow the wild ducks in their flight, you would find that they do not stay on waters where they cannot get enough to eat. They may stop for a drink but quickly fly on, crowding into waters and marshes where their favorite foods such as Wild Rice, Wild Celery, Sago Pond Plants, Wapato, etc., grow abundantly.

Large human populations are maintained by increased production of food--grains, fruits, vegetables and live stock. On the other hand, the food supply of wild creatures has been materially cut down by

draining of marshes, pollution, clearing of land, pasturing, and destruction of berry-bearing shrubs and vines along highways and fences. To maintain and increase your wild life population, it is necessary to plant plenty of food for them in most places.

For information on important food and cover plants for wild ducks, upland game birds, song birds, muskrats and fish--ornamental water plants, trees, shrubs and vines that can be planted now, turn to the next page—

## Terrell's Aquatic Farms and Nurseries

*Specialists in Natural Food Plants for Wild Life*

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



## Wild Rice Is To Ducks What Candy Is To "Kids"

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*) is a favorite food of the marsh ducks, Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Teal, etc.

Thousands of them crowd into the Wild Rice marshes as drainage and civilization destroy their old haunts. The plants grow quite high supplying cover and nesting places, as well as food, for the ducks. It is also a good Muskrat food.

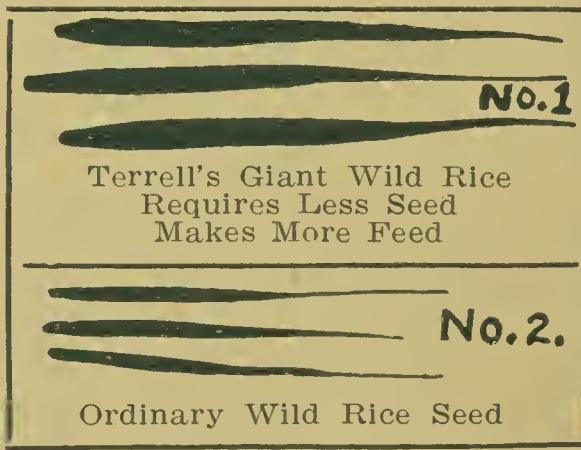
Wild Rice grows in slow-running, fresh water streams, lakes, ponds or marshes having a permanent outlet. It should be planted on mud bottom in sunny, sheltered bays in from 6 inches to 3 feet of water. Wild Rice does best north of a line drawn from San Francisco, Calif., to Savannah, Ga., although it has been grown in Louisiana and Alabama.

**TERRELL'S GIANT WILD RICE SEED** is fully twice the size of ordinary Wild Rice seed (see illustrations below)—requires less seed—produces more feed than ordinary variety. Terrell's seed is kept in special damp cold storage, as required to insure high germination. Dry seed will not grow.

Wild Rice seed may be planted during spring any time waters are free of ice. Use 60 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. \$43; Bu. (30 lbs.) \$15.00; Peck, \$3.95;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pk. \$2.00. Smaller lots 60c lb. or 72c lb. postpaid. (Special prices on larger quantities.)



Giant Wild Rice



BOTH NATURAL SIZE

## Wild Celery is "The Staff of Life" for Canvasbacks

Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills feed on Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*) in preference to other foods. Scientists call the Canvasbacks, *Aythya vallisneria*, which means "duck that feeds on Wild Celery," *Vallisneria* being the scientific name for the Wild Celery plant. Other ducks which feed on Wild Celery include the wood duck, widgeon, pintail, ruddy, bufflehead, whistler, teal, scoters, mallard and black duck. Geese, swans and coots also eat it.

### Good Fish Pasture

Wild Celery is an ideal fish food and cover producer. It insures more and bigger fish. It helps purify the water.

Wild Celery thrives in fresh or slightly brackish waters, in sheltered bays, 2 to 8 feet deep. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada. Easily grown from Terrell's selected winter-buds or plants planted from March 20th to July 20th. Use 1,200 per acre. 1000, \$15; 300, \$5; 100, \$2.

## Sago Pond Plant

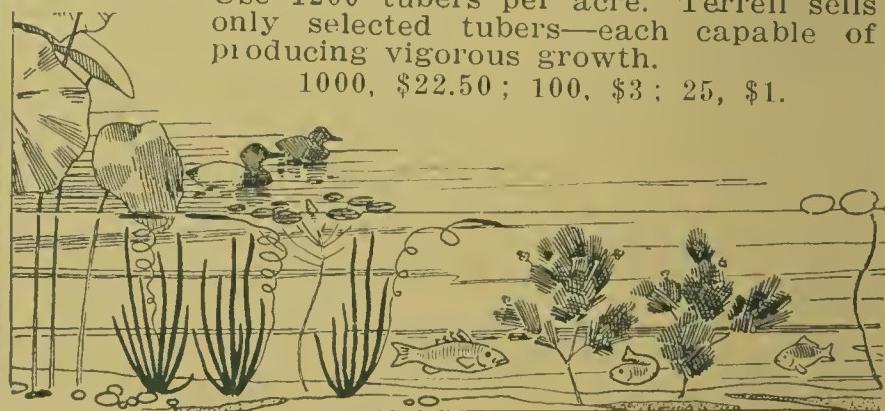
### Best Duck and Fish Food for Alkali, Slightly Salt, Marl or Hard Water

Authorities proclaim Sago Pond Plant (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) the best all around wild duck food, also the best food and shelter plants for fish. It is eaten by swans and over twenty kinds of ducks. Early in the fall it has clusters of seeds, the size of wheat, which are greedily eaten by blue-winged teal, mallards, and other early ducks. Later in the season, it produces great quantities of tubers almost equal to Wild Celery as a Canvasback food.

Sago Pond Plant thrives throughout the entire U. S. and Canada. It should be planted only in hard waters containing some lime. Plant the tubers from February 1st to July 15th, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 ft. of water, in sheltered bays on any kind of bottom but stony. Will spread to deeper and more exposed situations.

Use 1200 tubers per acre. Terrell sells only selected tubers—each capable of producing vigorous growth.

1000, \$22.50; 100, \$3; 25, \$1.



Wild Celery

Sago Pond Plant

## Wild Duck Millet

For Mud Flats -- Lowlands -- Lands That Can Be Drained and Flooded

Wild Duck Millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) is an important food for mallards, pintails and teal. It grows over most of the U. S. This plant made up to 50 to 75% of the food of mallards from La. examined by U. S. Biological Survey. It is also an important food for ducks in Ark., Wis., Ala., Ill., S. D., Mass., S. C., Mo. and Calif. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, making considerable cover. It is also a food for geese, quail, doves and upland game birds and song birds as well as wild ducks.

Plant on mud flats, lowlands, areas left bare during summer when water goes down, or land along water's edge. Suited to old rice fields in the South. Sow from April 1st to July 10 in the North and up to August 1st in South and a crop will be secured same season. 100 pounds plants 3 acres. 100 lbs., \$13; 25 lbs., \$3.50. Smaller lots 16c lb. or 26c lb. postpaid.

### Lowland Duck Food Mixture at a Low Price

Contains Wild Duck Millet, Smartweed, and other lowland seeds that ducks love. Grows on mud flats and same conditions as wild duck millet. Not quite so high germination as our wild duck millet. 100 lbs. \$6; 25 lbs. \$2; Small lots 10c lb. or 20c lb. postpaid. Supply limited.



(Seed heads)

Provides Excellent Food and Cover

Wild Duck Millet

Get Terrell's Sure-Growing Planting Materials



Wapato

shaped leaves—stalks of white flowers with yellow center—widely planted as ornamental.

Easily and quickly grown from Terrell's selected tubers. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada, in marshy places, mud flats, and in water up to 1½ ft. deep. Plant 1200 tubers per acre.

1000, \$15; 300, \$5; 100, \$2; 25 for \$1.

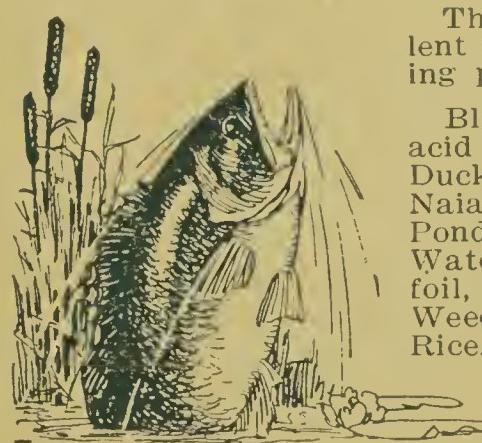
## Get More And Bigger Fish Provide Food And Cover

"We may stock our fish waters ever so liberally, but the fish will not thrive without an abundance of suitable food."—Editorial from "American Field."

Certain plants provide plenty of food, also cover where small fish can escape from their enemies. They insure more young fish reaching maturity and increase fish production. Fish feed on parts of the plants and on the countless numbers of small insect and animal life which these plants support.

The following are excellent food and cover producing plants for fish:

Bladderwort (grows in acid waters), Coontail, Ducks Meat, Muskgrass, Naias, Pickerel Plant, Sago Pond Plant, Water Cress, Water Lilies, Water Milfoil, Water Shield, Water Weed, Wild Celery, Wild Rice.



Cat-tail

For descriptions and prices on frogs, crawfish, and plants listed above, see price-list.

Terrell's Seeds Successfully Used Since 1896

## Wapato Is To Ducks, Geese And Muskrats What Potatoes Are To You

"Duck Potato" and "Muskrat Potato" are names often given this important food plant, *Sagittaria latifolia*, that indicate its importance as a food. It produces numerous tubers, seed and tender white runners that are eaten by geese, swan and practically all kinds of wild ducks, as well as muskrats. Has handsome arrow-



## Muskrats + Food = \$\$\$



The Muskrat, A Valuable Fur-Bearer

The number of muskrats you can raise on your marsh or waters depends on the food supply. Muskrats will increase in numbers as far as the food supply permits, but no farther. Provide an abundance of muskrat pasturage and you may find fences, to retain them, unnecessary—in fact, muskrats from other marshes will be attracted by the food on your marsh.

### Foods Muskrats Love

The following plants are the mainstay of the muskrat's food supply the year around. They are easily grown. Plant feeding beds here and there. When once started they will reseed themselves and spread out. Foods listed in the order of importance.

FOR SHALLOW WATERS UP TO 2 FT. DEEP  
†\*‡Sweet Flag, †\*‡Cattail, \*Wapato (Muskrat Potato), \*‡Bur Reed, †\*‡Wild Rice.

FOR WATER 2 TO 5 FT. DEEP  
\*\*Water Lilies, \*‡Great Bulrush, ‡Muskgrass.

NOTE: \*For Alkaline (hard) Waters. †For Slightly Acid (soft) Waters. ‡Used by muskrats in building houses.

The additional amount of fur that can be taken will pay many times over for the planting materials needed.

For prices, description and quantity to plant per acre, see our price-list.

### Ornamental Water Plants

Any bit of water, swamp, marsh, shoreline or an artificial pool, can be made a beautiful and interesting place like that shown below. By planting hardy varieties listed here, you can have flowers and birds all through the season. In waters up to four feet deep plant †\*Water Lilies (white, pink, and yellow).

In very shallow waters in the foreground plant †\*Blue Water Iris, pink †\*Swamp Loosestrife, golden †\*Marsh Marigold, blue-flowered †\*Pickerel Plant, white and yellow-flowered \*Wapato, †Wild Calla.

Plant clumps of odd\*Bur Reed, \*Bulrush, †\*Cat Tail, †\*Sweet Flag, †\*Wild Rice and bamboo-like \*Reed Grass with feathery plumes, where they will not hide other flowers. In moist soil along the shore plant the brilliant red †\*Cardinal Flower, fragrant †\*Indian Plume, †\*Blue Water Iris, †\*Marsh Mallow, †\*Blue Lobelia, \*Bur Reed; also such trees and shrubs as †\*Pussy, †\*Golden or Weeping Willow, †\*Elderberry with large clusters of fragrant white blossoms, and evergreens such as †\*Arbor Vitae. On higher ground plant flowering shrubs and trees recommended on next page. For prices and description see price list.

\*For Alkali (hard) water. †For Acid (soft) Water.



Ornamental Water Planting



# Ornamental Berry-Bearing Shrubs, Trees and Vines For Birds

You can make your place doubly interesting, if, when you plant trees, shrubs or vines, you plant the following varieties that have seeds, fruits or berries that attract birds. Evergreens should be planted as shelter for birds in severe weather, and for nesting places.



## Plant To Attract Birds

For a low hedge or screen plant the red-berried Japanese Barberry; cover a fence with such vines as Bittersweet, Wild Grape and Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy). These vines may also be trained over porches, arbors, dead trees or stumps, banks, stone walls, etc.

For a high hedge, screen or windbreak use the red-berried Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle and such evergreens as Arbor Vitae (White Cedar).

Shrubs for planting around buildings, fences, drives or in shrub corners, include Sumacs, Coral-berry, Wild Meadow Rose, Japanese Barberry, (all having red berries), Elderberry (purple and red berries), and Snowberry.

Trees for planting for shade and ornament include Bird Cherry, White Mulberry, Beechnut, Red Oak and Ash-leaved Maple; also the following evergreens: Red and Scotch Pine and Arbor Vitae.

## Plant Several Varieties For All Year Food and Beauty

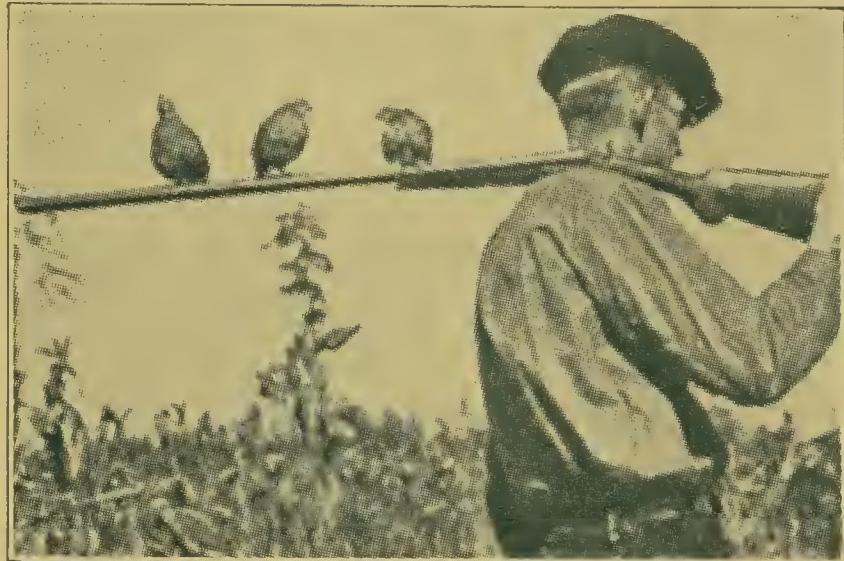
For Winter and Spring Food, Shelter and Beauty, use Sumacs, Japanese Barberry, Wild Rose, Evergreens, Bittersweet, Coral-berry, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper, Ash-leaved Maple, Wild Grape, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, Beechnut, Red Oak, Pussey Willow, Golden Willow.

For Summer and Autumn Colors, Berries and Food, use Bird Cherry, Japanese Barberry, Sumacs, Red Oak, Snowberry, Coral-berry, Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy), Bittersweet, Wild Grape, Elderberry, Beechnut, Box Elder, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Flowers, bright fruits and berries, some of them hanging on all winter, and evergreen leaves make these species the most beautiful ornamentals you can obtain.

No lot is so small that it cannot have a mulberry tree to attract birds. Owners of farms and larger tracts may plant groups of ten to twenty of the different varieties, here and there along fences, in corners, ravines and in uncultivated areas. These groups will spread out covering larger areas.

For prices and description of above, and list of birds they attract see price-list.



"How to Get Quail," F. Potts,  
Photo in American Field

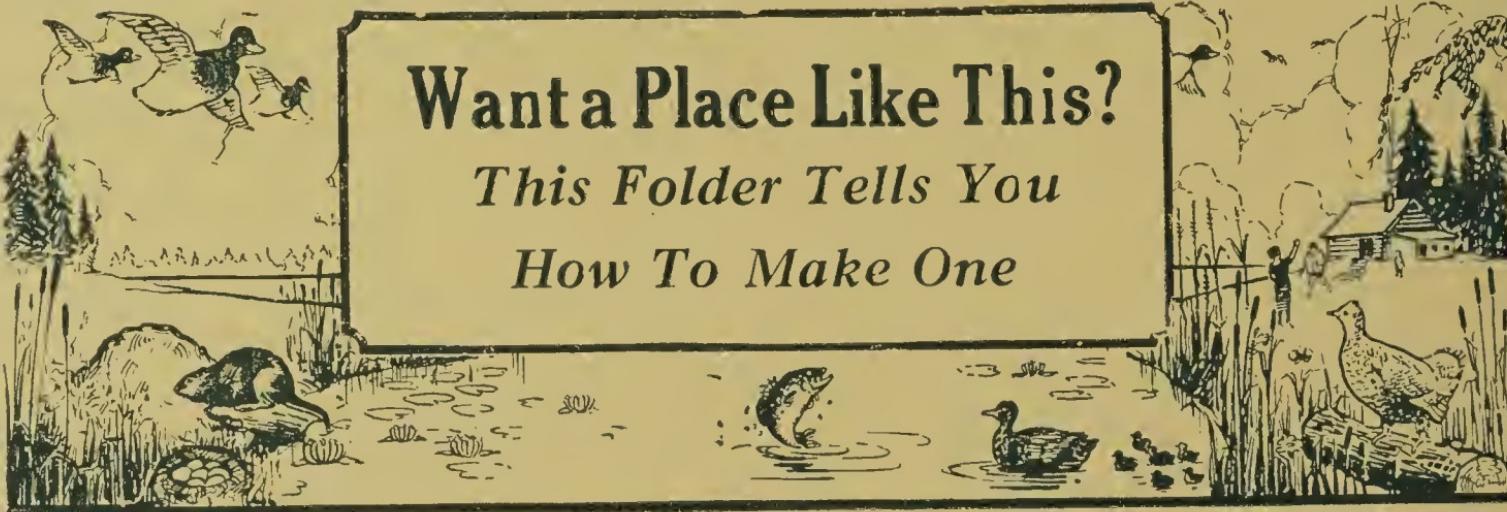
## Foods for Quail, Grouse, Pheasants Keep Them From Straying

To keep quail, pheasants, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens from straying away, provide plenty of food and cover. Plow spots near cover; sow Wild Millet and Duck Wheat. Duck Wheat is not suitable south of Maryland except in mountains. For southern localities plant Chufa, Bene, Wild Duck Millet, and Lespedeza.

Also plant evergreens and berry-bearing trees, shrubs and vines that provide fruits and berries, which cling through winter. Scatter these plantings over property, in ravines, on hillsides, along fences, roads, etc. The plantings beautify your property. Trees, shrubs and vines do not require replanting

Prairie Chickens are always attracted by Duck Wheat (Tartary Buckwheat). Also eat Red Oak acorns, berries of Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper, Sumacs, Wild Grapes. Sharp-tailed Grouse eat Wild Rose hips, Mulberries, Snowberries. Wild Doves eat Chufa, Bird Cherries. Wild Turkeys eat Red Oak acorns, Beechnuts. Numerous Foods of Quail, Ruffed Grouse and Pheasants are listed, page 3 of price-list. For descriptions and prices of above see price-list.

For Prices on Other Planting Material  
Write  
Terrell's Aquatic Farms & Nurseries,  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



**Want a Place Like This?**  
*This Folder Tells You*  
**How To Make One**